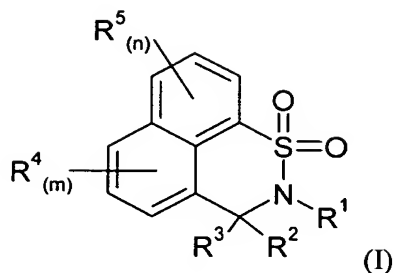


**We Claim:**

1. A compound of formula (I)



wherein:

$R^1$  is a group selected from hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms,  $-SO_2H$ ,  $-SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-SO$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-CO$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-O$ , phenyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $-C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl- $NR^6R^7$ , and  $-C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl- $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,

$R^2$  and  $R^3$ , which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-SO_2H$ ,  $-SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-SO$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-CO$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-OH$ ,  $-O$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-S$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl- $NR^6R^7$ , and  $-C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl- $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl, or

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  together are a  $C_4$ - $C_6$ -alkylene bridge;

$R^6$  and  $R^7$ , which are identical or different, are each hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, or  $-CO$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^4$ , each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, halogen,  $-CN$ ,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-SO_2H$ ,  $-SO_3H$ ,  $-SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-SO$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-SO_2$ - $NR^6R^7$ ,  $-COOH$ ,  $-CO$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $-O$ - $CO$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $-CO$ - $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $-O$ - $CO$ -

O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup> and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup>, each of which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

with the proviso that naphtho[1,8-de]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxide-1,2-thiazine is excluded,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, and -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, benzyl,

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together are a C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene bridge;

R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or benzyl,

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together are a butylene bridge;

R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

5. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, or benzyl,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

6. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

$R^1$  is methyl,

or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

7. The compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein:

$R^1$  is methyl;

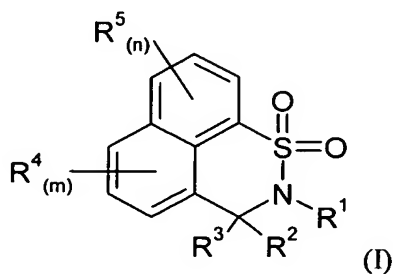
$R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each hydrogen;

$R^4$  and  $R^5$ , which are identical or different, are each halogen; and

$n$  and  $m$ , which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, or 2,

or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

8. A compound of general formula (I)



wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl,

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together are a C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene bridge;

R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup>, which are identical or different, are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup>, which are identical or different, are each a group selected from a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -COOH, -CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -O-CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CO-NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -OH, -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, and an aryl group optionally mono or polysubstituted by halogen atoms, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>H, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; and

n and m, which are identical or different, are each 0, 1, 2, or 3,

or an enantiomer or diastereomer thereof, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.